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Index Verborum Catullianus. By MONROE NICHOLS WETMORE.
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1912. \$2.00.

If the exhortation to the preparation of special lexicons to classical authors be, on account of commercial considerations, a counsel of perfection, it still remains true that even word-indexes are of great and permanent value. Nor is their practical value at all impaired by the progress of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, despite the judgment of the editors of that slowly advancing work, which judgment is said to be in the contrary direction. Professor Wetmore's *Index Verborum Vergilianus* has already found a welcome, and the same greeting should be accorded to this volume, which shows similar painstaking care, and is compiled on the same system. The variant readings of seven editions of Catullus are recorded in it. To the choice of the preferred seven no exception could well be taken, unless perhaps in one particular. In the unprejudiced judgment of the present reviewer a school edition published in this country some twenty years ago seems unduly promoted to honor in being included in the circle of dignities. In the arrangement of the citations a saving of space might have been not infrequently effected without the slightest loss of practical clearness, or of anything else unless of precise consistency, which is not always a virtue of consequence. The lemma *palimpsestus* will serve as an example. The word occurs but once, and is cited in the form *palimpseston*, with reference to the variants of editions EMR immediately following in parentheses. It was surely needless to continue this with cross-references to *palimpseston* from these same variants, which must of course have fallen already under the reader's eye. By omission of the repetition of the variants, the lemma could have been reduced to about two-fifths of its present dimensions, and the presentation would actually have gained instead of lost in clearness. The sum of the many such possible economies of space would be considerable. As it is, the *Index* proper fills 115 large octavo pages, and the book costs two dollars, a prohibitive price to many students. The word-index in Schwabe's edition covers less than half as many pages (of smaller type, to be sure), and these pages are hardly more than half the size of those in Mr. Wetmore's book, while the cost of Schwabe's entire unbound volume—preface, text, *apparatus criticus*, indexes, and all—was only one and one-half marks. Only in a form that is not so expensive as is this volume from the Yale Press can we look for effective publication of word-indexes. This is doubtless a word of advice to publishers even more than to future editors.

E. T. M.

Libanii Opera. Recensuit RICHARDUS FOERSTER. Vol. VII:
Declamationes XXXI-LI. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1913.

With the seventh volume the *Declamations* are complete. Foerster here forsakes the order of Reiske; omits three declamations by Choricus,

of whose works he is preparing an edition; and includes the "antilogia" of Gregory to the probably spurious Declamation XXXIV. In his preface he defends himself at some length and with great indignation from the criticisms of his edition by Maas in the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung*, 1912. These are often unfair or trivial, but they would have been more appropriately refuted elsewhere than in a Teubner volume that runs to 739 pages. Maas regrets that no analyses of the speeches are given, as though this were usual in a Teubner critical edition. To gain space for these he would like to strike out "countless allusions to parallel passages." But students of the reminiscence Greek of the fourth Christian century will be thankful for Foerster's industry in tracing such echoes, or the parallels that show where the author is using a well-worn sophistic commonplace. Maas has evidently never had to spend time in hunting down these tags and fleeting allusions, the recognition of which is often necessary to the mere comprehension of innumerable passages in the Greek of this period. Even Foerster, in spite of heroic efforts, does not exhaust the field. For instance, in the "Monody of the Avaricious Man" (LI) he might have added to his long list of writers who have used the famous Pindaric *locus* about the shower of gold that descended on the Rhodians, Julian's echo of it in 290 B; and to the references for the expression "to split the cumin seed," in the same speech, might be added Julian *Caesars* 312 A. Maas reproached Foerster with not emending *παρὰ τοῦτο* to *διὰ τοῦτο* in Vol. IV, 115, 16. *Apage!* retorts Foerster, and cites six cases from Libanius of the causal *παρά*, calling it a *singularis praepositionis παρά usus Libanianus*. The use was not confined to Libanius; cf. Julian 224 B and 360 D: *παρ' ἐμὲ τὰ τοῦ κόσμου πράγματα ἀνατέτραπται*.

The twenty declamations in the present volume are all exercises in *χαρακτηρισμός* and are sometimes preceded by a *προθεωρία* in which the Sophist expounds briefly the characters and motives of the person involved, and in one case (XXXIV) before passing on to the *μελέτη* he addresses his audience as though he were speaking the prologue of a play *εἰ . . . πανταχοῦ τὸ ἦθος ἐν τῷ ζητήματι σεσώκαμεν σκοπεῖν ὑμέτερον*. In several of the speeches the speaker demands from the Senate a permit to commit suicide and a draught of hemlock for the purpose. Lipsius declared (Meier-Schoemann, *Att. Process*, p. 381) that such a practice was a pure figment of Libanius; Foerster, however, cites Valerius Maximus ii. 6. 7, who says that in his time this custom was observed by the citizens of Marseilles and the islanders of Ceos, and, from having met with it in Ceos, Valerius concludes that it was borrowed from Greece. The first four declamations, with Gregory's "antilogia," display the *ἦθος* of the avaricious man, and are followed by four that deal with disputes between rich and poor. The fortieth declamation is a speech in a murder case which reads like a sensational paragraph from the daily press. The speaker defends himself for having murdered his daughter and her husband on the ground that the latter had so persecuted the daughter and so pitilessly blackmailed himself that he

had to murder them to avoid the ruinous expense. In short, this volume with few exceptions is a set of studies in the character of a group of Shylocks who justify their meanness with exhausting ingenuity.

Foerster says that with the sixth volume only half his task was completed, and there remain the *Letters*, the progymnasmata, the life of Demosthenes with the hypotheses of his *Orations*, the "epistolary characters," and innumerable fragments. We may therefore suppose that the edition when complete will amount to at least twelve volumes.

WILMER CAVE WRIGHT

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The Divisions in the Plays of Plautus and Terence. By FREDERICK M. FOSTER. University of Michigan Studies in Language and Literature, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1914.

"The plays of Plautus, as they appear in the manuscripts, are rigidly divided into five acts each"; in his first sentence Dr. Foster has fallen into an unfortunate error. The act-divisions in the plays of Plautus were, of course, first defined by Renaissance editors and are quite without respectable manuscript authority; Foster could well have spared his pains in justifying his rejection of such "traditional" division.

Foster regards the vacant stage as an essential criterion of act-division, though granting, of course, that all vacant stages do not mark the ends of acts and real pauses in the action. For the selection of these real pauses he utilizes "criteria which seem to have escaped the notice of commentators," viz., "express statements by actors that they are about to leave the stage," and "no clue given as to the identity of the oncoming actor." Leo and Legrand (see Leo, *Der Monolog im Drama* [1908], 51; 54, n. 5; 57, n. 6; 61; etc.; Legrand, *Daos* [1910], 477; 483; etc.) seem to have taken sufficient account of these announcements of exit and entrance; Foster, strangely enough, does not mention Legrand's work. In determining the ends of acts by noting the *absence* of these announcements Foster attaches an added importance to them which is quite unsupported by evidence of critical value. In a number of instances ill-founded reasoning on the plot-development limits the use of these criteria (see p. 7, and on *Asin.* 544; 809; *Bac.* 384; 924; *Capt.* 497; 515; *Epid.* 665; etc.); in other cases their presence passes unnoticed, to all appearances, and does not involve the division of plays in his scheme (*Aul.* 397; 623; 627; *Cas.* 530; *Curc.* 532; *Merc.* 956; *Stich.* 648; *Ad.* 510). Not infrequently his choice of pauses in the action is quite unfortunate (*Aul.* 586; *Cist.* 652; *Miles* 1393, where he has, by implication, quite misinterpreted Prescott's argument, *Harr. Stud.*, XXI, 34 ff.; *Pseud.* 766; 1051, where he has misunderstood Leo's comment, *Monolog*, 60; *Stich.* 673).

On p. 12 he is again the victim of unwise generalization; the rule there